[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1714.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1779.

MADRID, *July* 5.

SINCE it has been publicly known, that the ſiege of Gibraltar will be one of the firſt operations of our armies by land and ſea, every one has hopes of ſeeing us repoſſeſſed of that important fortreſs again; but as it is almoſt impregnable by force, the plan is to reduce it by famine. In conſequence of which, it is death to furniſh that place with any proviſion, and our army will block it up on the land ſide, whilſt a diviſion of the Cadiz ſquadron will anchor in the bay, which will be reinforced by two 70 gun ſhips, two frigates, two chebecs, of 32 guns, and ſeven galliots, which ſailed from Carthagena the 25th of laſt month, and with two 70 gun ſhips, two frigates, two chebecs, two bombketches, and 3 flat boats, with a 24-pounder in each, under Don Barcelo. We are aſſured that the reſt of the Cadiz fleet is ſailed from St. Vincent to join the Toulon fleet. With regard to the Ferrol fleet, which was to join that of Breſt, we find that a miſunderſtanding hindered that ſquadron from ſailing, which has prevented a great ſtroke, and for which Don Anthony d'Arce is diſplaced, and Don Solano ſucceeds him as commander of the Spaniſh fleet.

LONDON, *July* 20.

Governor Johnſtone, with the ſquadron under his command, has got a roving commiſſion, being not limited to any place, with a power to take, ſink, burn and deſtroy all the ſhips where it may be found practicable on any of the French coaſts.

Auguſt 2. Yeſterday lord Montſtuart kiſſed his majeſty's hand, on being appointed his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary at Turin.

Yeſterday the embargo on all coaſters, and ſhips bound to Ireland and the Baltic, was taken off, when a number of ſhips dropped down to Graveſend.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 7.

"We hear that the memorial preſented laſt Thurſday, by the Engliſh ambaſſador to the ſtates general, was the ſame day communicated to the ſtates of Holland, and the next day ſent to the reſt of the confederates for their opinions upon this important ſubject. In the mean time it is believed, the ſtates are not ſorry this memorial has intervened, as they are by that means diſpenced from thinking of the convoy to be granted to naval ſupplies, &c. which muſt be put aſide till this much more important affair is decided: particularly, as we are informed, that the provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Frieſland, and Groningen, have delivered their anſwers relative to the convoy, by which it is found they are againſt the granting it."

The following memorial to their high mightineſſes the ſtates of the United Provinces, has been preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, the ambaſſador from his Britannic majeſty.

High and Mighty Lords,

SINCE France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, laſt year, fully diſcovered the vaſt and dangerous deſigns which the family compact had before announced to Europe, this part of the world muſt bear witneſs to the wiſdom and moderation of the king of Great-Britain, who endeavoured to ward off the calamities of war, avoiding, as much as poſſible, engaging his neighbours and allies in it.

A conduct like this, founded on the moſt pointed moderation, ſo much emboldened the courts of Verſailles, that after perfidiouſly encouraging of rebel ſubjects, under the maſk of liberty, commerce and independence, to plunge a poniard into the heart of the mother country; France, not contented with ſo baſſible a proceeding, has, without any national quarrel, drawn Spain into the ſame, without any plauſible reaſons to colour the deſign, in making every preparation that an imperious diſpoſition can dictate, to invade the Britiſh iſlands.

On the news of theſe extraordinary and great preparations, your high mightineſſes cannot but juſtify the preſſing and reiterated inſtances which the king of Great-Britain could not but make to you, relative to the naval armaments; and the injurious danger of England will no doubt convince all the ſubjects of thoſe provinces, who have hitherto ſpoke againſt it, of this requeſt of my court.

But thoſe motives, which were only palliatives to prevent an evil, are now out of ſeaſon, the danger is become imminent, and the remedy muſt be ſpeedy. The ſtipulations of a treaty, founded on the intereſts of trade only, muſt give way to thoſe founded on the deareſt intereſt of the two nations. The moment is come to decide whether Great-Britain, who has ſpilt ſo much blood and expended ſo much treaſure to ſuccour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other reſources againſt the malice and envy of her enemies, than her own courage, and her own internal ſtrength; whether ſhe is to be abandoned by her moſt ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the houſe of Bourbon, which would cruſh all to reign over all, and whether Europe in general, and your high mightineſſes in particular, will with indifference ſee a ſyſtem eſtabliſhed, which will evidently deſtroy that equilibrium which is the only guarantee of your commerce, liberty, and even exiſtence itſelf.

The king, high and mighty lords, has too high an opinion of the underſtanding, the good faith, and the wiſdom of the republic, to doubt a moment of the ſentiments of your high mightineſſes on this occaſion.

A nation, whoſe hiſtory contains ſcarcely any thing but the detail of the dangers which the ambition of France has ſucceſſively created, whoſe beſt days began with their union with England: in ſhort, a nation accuſtomed to exact the literal execution of a hard treaty, has too much generoſity not to fulfil thoſe which have united the intereſt of the two nations upwards of a century.

It is in this perſuaſion, joined to all that is held moſt ſacred among men, that the under written ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great-Britain, has, by expreſs order, the honour to notify to your high mightineſſes, that the danger which threatens his kingdoms, neceſſitates his majeſty to reclaim, without loſs of time, the ſuccours ſtipulated in the treaties of 1678, and others, and of which the *caſus fœderis* is ſo fully explained in the ſeparate article of 1716. His majeſty expects the ſame with confidence from a neighbour who has never failed in his engagements, and for the reſt confides in the divine benediction on the juſtneſs of his cauſe, and on the fidelity and valour of his ſubjects.

The underwritten waits with the greateſt impatience for a juſt, ſpeedy and favourable anſwer, and is ready to confer with the deputies of your high mightineſſes on what ſteps are further neceſſary to be taken.

(ſigned) JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, July 22, 1779.

BOSTON, *October* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in L'Orient, dated Auguſt 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four ſail of the line, and 47 frigates and ſmaller veſſels of war (French and Spaniſh) are now in the Channel.—Sixty thouſand French troops are embarking with all expedition at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by ſea by 7 Spaniſh men of war and ſeveral frigates, and alſo by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot ſtand out long for want of proviſions—You will ſee that England has offered us our independence, *a very great favour to be ſure!*—The king of Pruſſia has ordered the ſtates of Holland, in very ſpirited terms, a ſtrict neutrality. Portugal, I ſuppoſe will very ſoon follow France and Spain. The Engliſh fleet conſiſts of 36 ſail of the line, and 10 frigates; they have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, dated Auguſt 20, 1779.

"M. d'Orvilliers, with 66 ſhips of the line, French and Spaniſh, in the Channel. Since the 10th inſtant, 30 or 60 thouſand men embarked on board 150 tranſports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Granville, waiting for the ſignal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ſhips of the line, off Torbay and St. Helens, and a great number of militia on their coaſt, without any allies, or ſuch only as offer their mediation for a peace; ſeveral are of opinion that this laſt will take place. If captain Thompſon tarries two or three days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you ſome great news."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Providence, dated October 14, 12 *o'clock, A. M.*

"You may depend on it, the royal plundering army at Newport, are preparing to depart from that place immediately; every thing in the utmoſt confuſion there. I moſt heartily wiſh all your veſſels of war were out, and round here; urge the matter; it will redound to their honour, and I am ſure to their profit. All the military birds on the wing: our amiable general, indefatigable and calm. The gallant, incomparable general Sullivan has joined the grand army."

WORCESTER, *Oct.* 14.

Friday laſt came before the honourable ſuperior court, then ſitting at the court-houſe in this town, the trial of Robert Young (one of the convention troops) for a rape commited on the body of Jane Green, a child between 11 and 12 years of age. The evidence of his crime was clear and ſtriking. The jury found him guilty, and he received ſentence of death on Saturday laſt. It is ſuppoſed that greater inſtances of brutality and barbarity, were never exerciſed in a crime of this kind, than were exhibited by ſaid Young in the perpetration of this inhuman deed. The circumſtances of which decency forbids us to publiſh in a public news-paper.

FISH-KILL, *Oct.* 28, 1779.

We learn that ſeveral veſſels, ſunk by the enemy near Sandy-Hook, in order to obſtruct the channel, were drove on the Jerſey ſhore; which, it is ſaid, has rendered their ſcheme abortive.

Part of our grand army are moving their camp a little nearer to New-York; and it is ſuppoſed the remainder will ſoon follow.

TRENTON, *October* 27.

We are informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, conſiſting of about 100, landed on Tueſday night laſt at Sandy-Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound-Brook, where they burnt ſome ſtores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerſet court-houſe, which they likewiſe burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunſwick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very conſiderably. They killed the horſe of the commanding officer, a colonel, and made him priſoner, and alſo one private, beſide two or three horſes. 'Tis thought ſeveral of the enemy were wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 28.

A paragraph in the New-York paper ſays, that the Halifax packet-boat, captain John Bolderſon, with the Weſt-India mail, was taken near the coaſt of England, by the General Starke privateer, of 22 ſix and nine pounders: the engagement laſted five glaſſes, the Halifax having four men killed and ſix or ſeven wounded, one of the latter, James Dalhwood, Eſq; ſlightly in the heel.

Oct. 30. Yeſterday arrived from a cruiſe, the brig Holker, captain Geddes, and brought in with him a very valuable prize.

Since our laſt was carried into Egg-Harbour, captain John Munns, of the ſhip Ambuſcade, bound from Oporto for New-York.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guetaria in Biſcay, dated September 2, 1779.

"By the ſecond article of your letter, you deſire me to acquaint you, what paſſes in theſe parts concerning news, thoſe of conſideration are generally kept very much a ſecret, however, I ſhall let you know thoſe which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By laſt poſt we have advice of the royal Spaniſh fleet, commanded by his excellency Don Luis de Cordova, being in the Engliſh channel, compoſed of 41 ſhips of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed veſſels; with theſe, have joined thoſe of count de Orvilliers, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line and a number of frigates; theſe two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ſhips of the line and a great many frigates, beſides other veſſels of war, deſtined to

intercept the Engliſh fleet that cruiſes off ſaid coaſt. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honour to the admiral and his allied, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

"We have alſo advice, that from 50 to 60 thouſand ſtrong, are ready to embark from the coaſt of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpoſe there are the correſponding number of tranſports to take them in at the firſt notice.

"Gibraltar is beſieged by the land ſide, with 30,000 troops, and taken care off by the ſea ſide, with ſeven ſhips of the line to prevent ſuccours; theſe wanting no doubt, muſt ſubmit by famine, as already proviſions are ſcarce with them."

BALTIMORE, *November* 9.

On Sunday morning laſt, major Clarkſon, of New-York, (a gentleman who ſerved at Saratoga, with great reputation, as an aid to major-general Arnold, and who hath acted in the ſame ſtation during the preſent campaign to the ſouthward, under major-general Lincoln) arrived in town from the banks of the Savannah (but laſt from Charles-town, in 15 days) with diſpatches from general Lincoln, to the honourable congreſs at Philadelphia, for which place he ſet off yeſterday morning.—Theſe diſpatches contain the particulars of an unſucceſsful aſſault on the town of Savannah, and the ſubſequent retreat of the allied army, from before that place, which will, no doubt, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Major Clarkſon gives us the following account of this moſt unfortunate event.—The cannonade and bombardment of the town of Savannah (tho' many buildings therein were burnt and deſtroyed) not producing the deſired effect, and the count d'Eſtaing being unable, for certain important reaſons, to ſtay long enough to finiſh the ſiege, by regular approaches, came to the reſolution, in concert with general Lincoln, of making a vigorous aſſault on the town. In conſequence of this reſolution, the allied army, conſiſting of about 3200 French, and 2400 Americans, were formed in two columns for the attack; two detachments to make two feints at certain places fixed on, and a corps of reſerve; the remainder were ſtationed as guards to the artillery, baggage, &c. This diſpoſition being made, on Saturday morning, the 9th of laſt month, juſt at the dawn of day, the two columns, deſtined for the aſſault, advanced in the moſt gallant manner; the right, conſiſted of about 2000 French, led on by the intrepid count d'Eſtaing, and the left, compoſed of 1200 Americans, headed by the brave general Lincoln. The deſign was to force into the town, if poſſible, without firing a gun, there to form, and commence their further operations.—The garriſon, amounting to 2600, including colonel Maitland's detachment, which eſcaped from Beaufort, and threw themſelves into the town, being too well prepared to receive them, the town being completely environ'd by ſtrong redoubts and abattis, a moſt tremendous diſcharge of artillery and muſquetry now began from the enemy's works on the advancing columns—Notwithſtanding which, they marched forward with the greateſt rapidity, and reſolution, and part of them entered the enemy's abattis. After an arduous bloody conflict, of one hour and ſix minutes, during which the count d'Eſtaing was wounded (ſlightly) in his leg and arm, general Pulaſki mortally wounded, majors Motte and Wiſe, of Carolina, killed, with ſeveral other officers, of both columns, and about 500 privates killed and wounded, this little army, this noble band of brothers, were forced to abandon their hardy enterpriſe, and retire to their works, 150 yards diſtant, which they did with a regularity that would have done honour to the beſt troops of Pruſſia, the enemy making but a very feeble purſuit. After remaining four days before the town, the enemy not daring to commence an attack, the generals judged it prudent to raiſe the ſiege. The count, when major Clarkſon came away, was preparing to embark his troops, and general Lincoln had retreated to Purryſburg, in South Carolina, ſituated on the Savannah, 24 miles from the capital of that name.

The brave count Pulaſki died of his wounds on the 13th of October, and his corpſe was carried to Charles-town, and there interr'd with great military funeral pomp, and with every other mark of reſpect that a generous and grateful people could ſhow a hero, who had ſacrificed his life in defence of their liberties.

The loſs of the French was about 550, and that of the Americans 270, in killed and wounded.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 12.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate was to have met here on Monday the firſt inſtant, but a ſufficient number of members did not attend until the Monday following, when the two houſes met, and agreeable to the conſtitution and form of government, proceeded to the election of a governor for the enſuing year, and made choice of the hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire.

The houſe of delegates have appointed the hon. Joſias Beall, Eſq; their ſpeaker.

The hon. John Hanſon, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, James Brice, Daniel Carroll, and John Brice, Eſquires, are appointed the council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to repreſent the ſeveral counties on the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate in the preſent general aſſembly:

For Kent county; Richard Greſham, John L. Wilmer, Peregrine Lethrbury, and William Stevenſon, Eſquires.

Somerſet; John Williams, John Winder, Joſiah Daſhiell, and Iſaac Henry, Eſquires.

Cæcil; John Veazey, John Ward, Archibald Job, and Elihu Hall, Eſquires.

Talbot; Henry Banning, John Gibſon, Richard Johns, and Chriſtopher Birkhead, Eſquires.

Dorcheſter; John Henry, John Smoot, Thomas F. Eccleſton, and Samuel T'Gee, Eſquires.

Caroline; Matthew Driver, William Keene, Hugh M'Bride, and Charles Daffin, Eſquires.

Worceſter; Peter Chaille, Nehemiah Holland, Henry Dennis, and William Selby.

Queen-Ann's; William Bruff, John Brown, Richard T. Earle, and Jacob Ringgold, Eſquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN the firſt ages of the world, trade was carried on by the barter of one commodity for another. Human ſociety could not ſubſiſt without the exchange of neceſſaries, and from the difficulty of bartering, or exchanging, money was introduced. Mankind made choice of gold and ſilver as the two commodities to repreſent all property. They choſe thoſe two as the meaſure of trade, becauſe they were the moſt valuable of all metals; there was a conſiderable difference in their nature and value, ſcarce and difficult to be obtained, eaſy of carriage, and not liable to periſh. Money (that is gold and ſilver) was agreed by the common conſent of all civiliſed nations to be the ſign or repreſentation of all property. By the ſame conſent they were received as the common meaſure or ſtandard of price, by which to compare the different values of goods, or labour, with one another. The high value ſet on gold and ſilver aroſe more from opinion and ſcarcity, than from any intrinſic worth or uſefulneſs in them. However, the imaginary value became univerſal and current every where for goods. Credit, that is notes or bills of credit, were introduced in Europe and America, as the ſign or repreſentation of gold and ſilver [a], becauſe there was not enough of thoſe metals to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were introduced. In every ſtate, there ought to be as much money, or notes or bills of credit, repreſenting money, by legiſlative authority, as will repreſent all the property and labour bought and ſold for caſh in the ſtate. This is commonly called the medium of trade. The value of money, as well as of all other commodities, ariſes ſolely from the quantity of, and demand for it. Where there is little trade (that is, buying and ſelling) a ſmall quantity of money will be neceſſary to repreſent the property bought and ſold; encreaſe the trade, that is, multiply the number of buyers and ſellers, and more money will be required. It is the quantity of any thing brought to market, whether of money or any other commodity, compared with the purchaſers, which riſes or falls the price. If the merchandiſe offered for ſale exceeds the money to be laid out, the price muſt fall, until the fall produces purchaſers. If the money, or the ſign of it, exceeds the quantity neceſſary to repreſent all the property offered for ſale, or brought to market, whether ſuch property conſiſts of negroes, land, produce, &c. &c. &c. the value muſt fall in proportion to ſuch exceſs. The ſcarcity or plenty of goods govern the price; in the ſame manner the abundance or want of money determine its value [b]. "Money, though it is uſed as the ſtandard of price, by which the different values of goods or of labour are compared with one another, is not wholly invariable in its own price; that is, in reſpect of goods or labour, it has not always the ſame comparative value. There is not always the ſame quantity of money amongſt all mankind, who have an intercourſe of commerce with one another; and much leſs is there always the ſame quantity of it current in the ſame nation, or amongſt thoſe, who, upon account of their nearneſs, or other connections, have the moſt frequent intercourſe of commerce. The ſcarcity of money raiſes its price, and the plenty of it ſinks its price; in the ſame manner as the ſcarcity or plenty of any thing elſe varies the comparative value of that thing. If when money is ſcarce, a ſmall quantity of it is equal, upon the comparſion, to a certain quantity of any ſort of goods or labour, a greater quantity of it, when it is plentiful, will only be equal in value to the ſame quantity of the ſame goods or labour. A buſhel of wheat, which at one time is worth no more than five ſhillings, may at another time, in the ſame plenty of wheat, be worth five pounds, not becauſe there is any alteration either in the intrinſic uſefulneſs of wheat, or in the comparative value of it with other goods, ſuch as ſheep, cloth, corn, wine, &c. &c. but becauſe the quantity of money is altered, ſo as to be twenty times more plentiful at one time than at the other; and upon account of this greater plenty, twenty times any quantity of it, when compared with the ſame ſort of goods, will be worth no more, or will bring in exchange no more of thoſe goods, than the ſimple quantity was worth, or would have brought, in a greater ſcarcity. In caſes of this ſort, we uſually ſay, that wheat or any other ſort of goods is grown dearer; but the fact is, that money is grown cheaper. Only as money is looked upon to be the ſtandard of price, and is therefore conſidered as invariable in its own price, goods or labour ſeem dearer or cheaper, in proportion as more or leſs money muſt be given for the ſame quantity of them." Gold is eſtimated more valuable than ſilver, becauſe ſcarcer, and attended with more expence to procure it from the mines. The proportion of the value between gold and ſilver has varied in different ages and countries, according to the quantity of theſe metals. Formerly the proportion or value of gold to ſilver was ſettled at ten for one; at preſent one ounce of gold is eſtimated equal in value to about fifteen of ſilver. The quantity of ſilver introduced into Europe from the mines of Peru and Mexico, encreaſed the value of gold, and ſome time afterwards the quantity of gold imported into Europe, and the quantity of ſilver made into plate and exported to the Eaſt Indies, raiſed the value of ſilver. It is not only the quantity, but the circulation of gold and ſilver, which leſſens or encreaſes the demand for them. If the circulation of money be ſlow, or quick, the proportion of money required in circulation will be more or leſs. Trade is the parent of circulation. Encreaſe the objects of trade, you encreaſe in the ſame degree the demand for money. Suppoſe one million of dollars would repreſent all the labour and property bought and ſold in this ſtate for caſh in one year, and you could introduce ſome new object for ſale, which would require 100,000 dollars to purchaſe it; you would thereby certainly raiſe the value of the one million in circulation, or make it neceſſary to procure more money. As for example, ſuppoſe, as before, that one million of dollars would carry on the whole trade of this ſtate for one year, and that the purchaſe of tobacco, which conſtitutes two thirds of the trade, was prohibited, is it not evident that two thirds of the one million would remain uſeleſs?

[a] *In Maryland and Virginia tobacco was for many years the chief medium of their commerce, and in Barbados ſugar was their medium of trade.*

[b] *In the province of Paraguay in South America ſilver is ſo plenty, that it is cheaper than iron; a two-penny knife will ſell for a crown, a two ſhilling hat for ten or twelve crowns, and even old hats and ſhoes are much worn and. Horſes are ſo numerous and cheap, that the natives will give two or three for a loaf of white bread, and will ſell the beſt broke for ſervice, for a piece of eight per head. Black cattle are ſo plenty, that they are killed for their hides, often for their tongues alone, and may be bought for a ſhilling or two per head. In Perſia horſes are ſcarce and dear; fine ones ſold from 90 to 450 pounds ſterling. In the city of Mexico, the negro women, that walk by the ladies coaches, wear bracelets of gold, and pearl necklaces and jewels in their ears.*

[c] *This obſervation in the general applies to the preſent price of produce in this ſtate. Wheat can be purchaſed for a ſilver dollar per buſhel; tobacco and pork can be bought at a guinea, or 35 ſhillings a good or fifteen per hundred; beef at four pence per pound, in gold or ſilver; negroes at nearly the old price in gold or ſilver, and indeed almoſt every article at old prices, in ſpecie, allowing for the ſcarcity of the article, and the riſk of importation. Therefore the commodities are not dear or have not riſen in price, but our paper, repreſenting gold and ſilver, is of leſs value. The ſame conſequence would flow from a ſuperabundance of gold or ſilver, taking into conſideration, and allowing for, the difference between thoſe metals, which are eſtimated and current all over the world, and paper credit, which is limited in its circulation or currency, and in its nature of leſs value.*

would not this overplus of money depreciate the whole ſum in circulation? But if the objects of commerce remain the ſame, or are leſſened or annihilated, and you add to the one million, you as certainly depreciate or leſſen its value; and this depreciation will be encreaſed by every addition to the quantity, or every object of trade taken away: becauſe, according to the quantity of money or bills of credit in a ſtate, will be the price of labour and all kinds of merchandiſe [c]. Suppoſe 100 ounces of gold would repreſent all the property in this ſtate (that is, if the proportion of the value of all the goods in this ſtate were meaſured by the ſaid 100 ounces) and 100 ounces more were to be brought into the ſtate, and put into circulation, the country would not be richer, but all goods and commodities would grow twice as dear as before [d]. The celebrated Mr. Locke lays it down as a principle, "that the price of all commodities is proportionable to the actual quantity of circulating money [e]."

If theſe obſervations be juſt, the quantity of paper money in circulation is the true and only cauſe of its preſent depreciation, therefore its value can only be encreaſed by leſſening the quantity, or encreaſing the demand for it, or in other words, introducing other objects of commerce.

The *credit* of our paper money depends on two circumſtances only, the ability and integrity of the United States to redeem it. The firſt cannot *now* be queſtioned. The greateſt tories among us believe we ſhall eſtabliſh our independence. Our enemies are doubtful, and the whigs of America will not admit it to be a queſtion. Our whole public debt bears a very inconſiderable proportion to the value of the property in the United States. No man who ſeriouſly reflects can for a moment entertain the idea, that the United States will not redeem the bills of credit emitted by them, and for the payment of which they have ſo repeatedly pledged their ſacred honour. If an individual is bound by the ties of honeſty and good faith to pay his debts, the ſame obligations ariſe on the public. Not only our national faith and credit, but the ſafety of the community requires an exact and full payment. If the United States ſhould now break their faith, what individual or ſtate would ever lend them hereafter, be their exigences ever ſo great? What confidence would be repoſed in their contracts or promiſes? Weak or deſigning men have ſuggeſted ſeveral reaſons for the paying off the public debt with gold and ſilver at a diſcount [f]. Becauſe great ſums were paid for a trifle of produce or merchandiſe, large ſums are in the hands of or due to engroſſers and ſpeculators, who had impoſed on the public, and becauſe the public debt was too large ever to be diſcharged in ſpecie. As to the firſt it may be remarked, that in many inſtances the price was owing to the ſcarcity of the article, in ſome inſtances to the arts of engroſſers and ſpeculators, and in every inſtance to the depreciation of the currency. The money is chiefly in the hands of thoſe due to the farmers and planters. The ſpeculator has in general realiſed his money, by the purchaſe of lands, or by transferring his loan-office certificates for produce. It is not probable in one inſtance in one thouſand, the money (if declared irredeemable) would be loſt or ſunk, but the property of the man, who had acted againſt his duty as a good citizen. Thouſands and ten thouſands of the beſt friends of America would be injured, and, in ſome inſtances, ruined by a bankruptcy of the continent; men who advanced their money, when of full, or nearly the full, value of gold and ſilver, to America, in the hour of her diſtreſs. The ſums expended by the continent, were chiefly paid to our own people; the money lent to the public is chiefly advanced by our own ſubjects; it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the virtuous and innocent from the extortioner and engroſſer; to puniſh a few (who deſerve it) would it be prudent or honeſt to injure thouſands? As to the magnitude of the public debt, and impoſſibility to diſcharge it in gold and ſilver. Our whole debt on the firſt of January next may be eſtimated at about 240 millions of dollars. The taxes for this year will raiſe and carry into the treaſury, before that day, about ſixty million of dollars. Let it be ſuppoſed the expenditures, till the firſt of May next, will call out of the treaſury the above ſum of 60 million of dollars, it will follow that the whole of our debt will remain the ſame the firſt of May next as it will be the firſt of January next, to wit, 240 million of dollars.

This ſum, though nominally great, is really not very conſiderable. At the preſent exchange of 3500 per cent. 36,000 pounds ſterling, or 80 000 in gold and ſilver, would wipe off the whole ſcore. What compariſon is there between the debt and the value of the property in the United States? If at the end of the war, 300 million of dollars ſhould remain in circulation, let two thirds of that ſum be called in by taxes, and ſunk in four years, in all probability the reſidue would be wanted to carry on the commerce of theſe ſtates. By this mode, which I think practicable, it may not be neceſſary to find ſpecie to diſcharge any part of the national debt. Every man in theſe ſtates ought to conſider his property as mortgaged to pay this debt. The intereſt due on loans ought to be ſecured to the public creditors by a fund ariſing from a permanent tax eſtabliſhed and appropriated by the legiſlature of each ſtate, until the principal be paid. The public credit can never be bottomed on a ſolid foundation, until the legiſlature of each ſtate ſhall make a certain, clear, unincumbered, and permanent fund, by taxes, for the gradual diſcharge of the debt in a moderate number of years [g]. This ſinking fund muſt be conſtant and permanent, and inviolably applied for that purpoſe. As long as the currency ſhall remain depreciated (that is as long as a paper dollar will not purchaſe as much of the neceſſaries of life as a ſilver dollar) from the exceſs of quantity in circulation, the taxes ought to be conſiderable. They ſhould riſe or fall by that rule. In the courſe of a few years after peace and independence, the encreaſe of our trade would raiſe the value of our paper money. No one can ſay, what ſum would be neceſſary to carry on the commerce of theſe ſtates with all the world. As the ſtates would be enabled, ſo they might reduce the intereſt, or pay off the principal. The far greater part of the continental currency now in circulation (if requiſite) might be called in by moderate taxes and ſunk; the reſidue might either remain in circulation, which even the holders would deſire, as it would be of equal value with gold or ſilver, or they might receive from the treaſury the value in ſpecie. No man need alarm himſelf with calculations, that our whole debt is to be paid in coin; the thing is as unneceſſary as impracticable.

MEANWELL.

[a] *Our paper has ſo greatly depreciated, that one Engliſh ſhilling hath become of equal value to forty ſhillings nominal currency, but ſtill our ſituation is not deſperate. About 1749, the paper currency of Maſſachuſetts-Bay was ſo depreciated, that 100 pounds ſterling would purchaſe 1100 pounds, and about 1739, the currency of Rhode-Iſland was of ſo little value, that 100 pounds ſterling would buy 2300 pounds of it. By economy and conſtant moderate taxes, theſe ſtates, at the commencement of the preſent war, had almoſt wholly reſtored the value of their currencies.*

[b] *A conſiderable part of the ſilver brought into Europe from America is ſent to Aſia, and barter'd for their produce and manufactures; but ſuch is the policy of the Aſiatics, that the ſilver is not coined into money and kept in circulation; large quantities are made up into wrought plate, and immenſe quantities buried under ground; whereby (the hiſtorian obſerves) they effectually prevent its coming into their commercial circulation, and conſequently by that means they prevent the riſe in all the neceſſaries, the luxuries, of life, and thereby keep the price of labour always low, and at a ſtand: ſo that by this policy they can afford to ſell their produce and manufactures cheaper than any other nation whatſoever.*

[c] *Auguſtus Ceſar, after the defeat of Mark Antony, brought ſo great a quantity of money to Rome, that all goods and commodities ſell immediately for double the value they ſold before.*

[d] *In China the emperor will not permit the mines of gold or ſilver to be dug, and the reaſon aſſigned is this, "to keep down the price of labour, which would riſe in proportion to the quantity of circulating money." By this policy workmen there have about five farthings ſterling per day, which is ſuch immenſe quantities of their produce and manufacture circulate throughout the world.*

[e] *A late writer propoſed to pay only one ſhilling in the pound for 20 ſhillings of continental.*

[f] *Annapolis, November 10, 1779.*

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs at the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly. Paid

Signed by order of the committee,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

November 10, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, has eloped from me, and is diſpoſing of my effects without my conſent, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring her or dealing with her in any manner whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debt or ſtand by any bargain ſhe may make after the date hereof. 12 Dollars

JOHN WILLIAMS.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's pariſh (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion of the ſaid pariſh.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the houſe of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Tootell, ſituate on the north ſide of Church-ſtreet. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaſer. w4

DAVID LONG.

October 29, 1779.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment.

w3 WILLIAM BEANS,
JEREMIAH MAGRUDER, } execrs.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceaſed, lived, near Snowdens river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, a crop, ſlit and under ſquare in the left. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

w3 RACHEL MURPHY.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honeſt, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of houſe work, and waſh, iron, and ſpin cotton, well, and is a good ſeamſtreſs of coarſe work. She will be ſold, with or without her children, to any perſon in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of Thomas Pindell, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known immediately, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

MARY PINDELL, executrix,
RICHARD PINDEL, executor.

THE ſubſcriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; ſhoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe ſhoe thread.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Bedford county, Pennſylvania, Nov. 10, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the beginning of May laſt, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the ſummer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his eſcape; he has ſince been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1ſt inſt. and ſtole from him 2 holland ſhirts marked P. S. with a ſlit in the guſſet, 2 odd ſilk ſtockings, 2 plain, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens ſhoe buckles, 1 ſtock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the ſaid negro, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

SAMUEL EWATT.

10 Dollars

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The following plan of major Lee's attack on Powles-Hook having fallen into the enemy's hands, when they made prisoner of Mr. Meade, of Virginia, (a volunteer in that expedition) it cannot be improper to publish it, as to them, and to ourselves, it may be of real utility, as a model in many respects for future officers, and must give a very high though just idea of the discipline of our troops, and the talents of this gallant young officer.

Hackinsack, New Bridge, August 18, 1779.

Order of MARCH and disposition of BATTLE.

Watch-word—Stoney-Point.

THE troops to move from their present position by the right; having crossed the Hackinsack river at the New Bridge, they will file off to the left, taking the direct road to Fort Lee; after reaching the centre of the mountain they move to the right, passing down in the bosom of the highlands; front, rear guard and flanking parties, composed of troops of known fidelity, and directed by officers of vigilance, to take such position and preserve such distance on the march, as the commanding officer may from time to time require. Patrols of cavalry and flying parties of infantry to scour the country on the left flank, in front and in rear, previous to the troops turning into the mountain, and to continue this duty until seven at night, so as to mask completely the rout of the troops. All persons, who may during the march fall in view, are to be seized and committed to the quarter-guard, without respect to age, sex or character; nor is any solicitation to be made, on any pretence whatever, in behalf of the prisoner or prisoners, to the commanding officer. They will be released at a proper moment.

The guides are to be put in charge of an officer's guard, and such particular ones as may be pointed out are to be pinioned; a trusty file to be placed on their right and left for the purpose of putting them to immediate death if necessary. This order requiring a momentary execution, the soldiers entrusted are to be chosen men, and stand prepared.

The officers commanding divisions will be responsible to the commanding officer, for the due obedience and execution of orders; they are therefore to number the several platoons in their respective divisions, taking a memorandum of the names of the officers commanding platoons, and should any breach be committed, the offender may be easily ascertained. No officer or soldier to quit his line of march; proper halts will be made, when the soldiers are to refresh under the eye of their officer.

On the van's reaching a given point, they will halt and form three columns, in the following order, as they come up.

A detachment of one hundred, from general Woodford's brigade, under the command of major Clarke, to compose the right. Two companies of Marylanders to form the centre, headed by captain Handy. A detachment of one hundred from general Muhlenberg's, with captain M'Clane's dismounted dragoons, to compose the left, under major Lee. The forlorn of the right to be led on by lieutenant Venduval, of the first Virginia regiment. The forlorn of the centre by lieutenant Read, of the fifth Maryland. The forlorn of the left by lieutenant Armstrong, of the dragoons. The remainder of the troops to form the reserve, commanded by captain Reed, of the tenth Virginia.

Necessary refreshment being taken, the detachment will move on the word *march*, as before; the right column furnishing the front guard, the left the rear, and the centre the flanking parties. At a signal hereafter concerted, these parties will rejoin; the whole then to advance in one solid body.

On the van's reaching the point No. 1, a second halt to take place, and the troops again refreshed. At this ground the canteens to be taken off and given in charge of a party appointed for that purpose. The officer will receive particular instructions.

At the hour of eleven the troops to move, taking up their former line of march. They will pass the creek in front of the point 2, and having advanced to 9, the point of separation, the several columns will take their respective routs. The right column filing to their right, will pass the morass in front of the left flank of the fort, cross the canal at the point 3, and pursue the rout 3. The left column will file to the left, ford the canal at the point 4, push through the abbatis in the river, making their way good to the main work on the rout 4. The centre column will take the rout 5, lay the bridge 5, break through the gate, possess the centre block-house, and force a passage into the fort near the embrasures 5. The different columns to be preceded by a band of desperadoes, led by officers of distinguished integrity.

The right column, on passing the canal, will detach a subaltern to seize the left block-house. The left column to make two detachments on their forcing the abbatis. A captain to take the rout 6, muster the officers and troops quartered at the house 6, and put a proper guard over the boats at the wharf. A subaltern will possess the right block-house. The three columns to rush forward, breaking through all obstructions, and forcing their way into the main work 7.

Detachments to be then made for the collection of prisoners, as circumstances may direct and time furnish. The reserve will take post at the point of defence 8; they are to direct their attention towards the shore of the North river, from Weck-Hook to Powles-Hook. Should any troops make good a landing, they are to harrass them on their advance, and dispute obstinately every inch of ground, though opposed to legions. The night will favour their resistance, and a resolute pointed opposition must not only retard the progress of the enemy, but will advise them to wait for day-light before they dare to make a forward movement of consequence. The commanding officer pledges his honour to support the reserve, and to secure their retreat or share their fate.

The conquering troops, as they meet with victory, are to echo the watch-word, no huzza to follow; on the contrary, a profound silence is expected.

The idea of plunder to be banished from the ranks, and the same strict order to be preserved within the lines as on the march. Any soldier leaving his platoon to be put to death instantly. The officers are to bear in remembrance, that although victorious, still the chief difficulty is to be encountered; the retreat is to be made good, and the commanding officer is determined on an universal sacrifice rather than fail; he hopes the love the gentlemen possess for their soldiers, will be an additional inducement, among the many that must occur, to ensure their pointed attention.

The right column (the moment that victory has crowned the enterprise) are to move; they will pass the bridge on the main road leading to Bergen, and possess the heights on the right of the town. They are to assume a position, which encourages the most daring defence.

The left column will form an escort for the prisoners and follow in the rout of the right. On entering the town of Bergen, they will take the road 10, leading to Dow's ferry, where a number of flat bottom boats will be found in waiting. The embarkation is to be performed in perfect order; after landing, the boats to return, and the escort to push on to Acquakenunc bridge, where they will cross the Passaick river and wait further orders.

The centre column will compose the guard for the artillery, public stores, &c. &c. They will pursue the same rout and attend to the same regulations. On reaching the point of transportation, two light fixes, with a proper guard, are to be pointed on the safe shore, in such direction as to cover the retreat of the rear; the rest to be pushed on to Acquakenunc, and to be planted on the ground commanding the bridge. The rear guard, composed of the right column and reserve, with the commanding officer in person, will occupy the heights of Bergen, and other strong positions on the rout, so as to secure the left and centre columns with the prisoners and artillery.

One squadron of cavalry, under the command of lieutenant Eggleston, will take post in the vicinity of Fort Lee and Bull's ferry. They are to observe the movements in the opposite camps.

Should any troops land, report to be made to lord Stirling, at the New Bridge. They are to harrass the enemy's left flank on their advance, a small party playing in front to notify their approach. The remainder of the partisan cavalry to move down at the given hour to the point of debarkation; they will mind the road leading to Acquakenunc bridge, and join the escort of the prisoners.

Previous to the troops being put in motion on the second halt, a badge of distinction then distributed, to be fixed on each man's hat, liquor to be served out, and the troops acquainted with their object.

The officers commanding the different columns will communicate in the most lively terms the certainty of success, and impress on the minds of the officers and soldiers, the absolute necessity for profound silence and perfect order.

The columns are to move with muskets loaded, fixed bayonets, pans open, and cocks fallen. No soldier, on pain of immediate death, to take his musket from his shoulder until ordered, the bayonet to be the only appeal. After passing the point 9, heads to be uncovered, hats in the right hand, close to the right thigh; the troops to throw on their hats as they pass the canal.

The columns, on commencing the retreat, are to prime and stand fully prepared for field action.

The commanding officer declares that the enterprise is founded on the best intelligence, that the approaches have been ascertained by himself in person, that the guides are intimately acquainted with their business, and that the retreat is certain if timely.

The simplicity with which the disposition of march and order of battle is drawn up, assures him, that there is no possibility of mistake for want of correctly understanding them. The high confidence which he reposes in the ability and intrepidity of his officers, and his certain knowledge of the veteranship of the soldiers he has the honour to command, joined to his perfect acquaintance with the strength and situation of the post, afford him just ground for pronouncing, that complete success must and will attend the enterprise. He pledges his honour to the soldiers that they shall receive full share of every article that may be taken; at the same time repeats his former declaration, that instant death shall be the fate of that man, who may be so lost to sense of honour and duty, as to presume to leave his platoon or incumber himself with any part of the plunder of the enemy's camp. The love he has uniformly possessed for arms, the heart-felt satisfaction he feels in observing military merit, joined to his duty, are sufficient securities that he will, in his report to the commander in chief, do ample justice to those characters, who may be most conspicuous on the occasion. He heartily wishes a happy morning to the assailants, and begs them to recollect and emulate the glorious example exhibited at Stoney-Point, on the 16th of July.

(Copy) HENRY LEE, maj. com.

October 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1764, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same: but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simms, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq. then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after sailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right and title to the said land and premises.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

TWENTY thousand pounds of crop tobacco, annually, will be given as a salary to any clergyman of the Church of England, of a fair character, and who can give testimonials as a preacher, for the term of four years, by the vestry of Durham parish, which hath, besides a glebe that rents for two hogsheads of crop tobacco per annum.

By order of the vestry,

3 JOHN ELGIN, register.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be sold at the Printing-Office,

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Church-Street.